

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

## The Senate Trying to Evade Railroad Legislation by Establishing a Useless Commission.

## The Indian Question Debated by the House in Committee of the Whole.

## THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A Senate bill was passed authorizing the National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., to change its name.

A resolution was agreed to authorizing the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to sit during the session for the purpose of securing further statistical information in regard to the cost of transportation, etc.

After disposing of several matters the Senate resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill. The House bill, the "Reagan bill," so called, having been already in the Senate read twice by title and placed on the calendar, was now taken from the calendar and read in full.

The question before the Senate was on the motion of Mr. Cullom heretofore made to strike out all after the enacting clause in the House bill and insert instead the several provisions of the Commission bill, already debated and agreed to in the Senate. The latter bill was now also read in full.

Mr. Beck said the House bill approached the question directly, and did not approach it through means of doubtful constitutionality. The railroads, he said, and the best trained attorneys could not place the subject matter of the bill in a position more favorable for themselves if they tried than was done by the Senate in agreeing to a Commission bill. The Senate knew the House would never agree to a Commission bill. The House was simply trying to give the railroads another chance by giving them a commission, against which the railroads could urge in the courts the ground of unconstitutionality. That ground had not to be controverted in the Senate, since it had been so ably stated by the Senator from Arkansas (Garland). As it was absolutely certain the House would not accept such a bill, what was the use of evading the question of railroad regulation in the way in which the Senate was now doing? The Senate would simply be pretending to do something while taking care not to do anything. The railroads had in one period of sixteen months given the Standard Oil Company rebates amounting to \$10,000,000. Such discrimination showed the necessity for interference on behalf of the people.

Mr. Beck moved to amend the House bill by striking out from the first section the provisions regarding discriminations in passenger accommodation and discrimination on account of color. This would leave the bill, he said, in the condition in which it had been originally brought into the House by Reagan. Mr. Beck said he would also move to amend the House bill so as to prohibit railroads from charging more for carrying freight over a part of their line than the charge for carrying them over the whole length of the line. If railroads were common carriers, all persons along their lines, Beck said, ought to be treated with common fairness. The companies should not be allowed to extort from the people along the line what they lose by running in freight at the ends of their roads. Although the tax on exports was unconstitutional, and Congress could not impose one, yet the railroads could substantially impose such a tax by their discriminating rates. The question was whether Congress would have the courage to declare to the railroads what Congress knew the people wanted the railroads to know. Unless the railroad companies were checked they would very soon control both Houses of Congress. If a proper law were first passed, Mr. Beck would then favor a commission, not to legislate, but to investigate and report.

Mr. Maxey recognized the great advantages conferred on society by railroads, and had no prejudice against them. He had never owned a railroad bond or a share of stock in his life. The question now, he said, was on the one hand, whether we should have a commission to supervise the railroads, or, on the other hand, should pass laws for their regulation, and leave all the infraction of laws to be dealt with by the courts? It was in regard to the constitutional right of Congress in the premises, and he was as strict a State rights man as any of them and recognized that Congress had such rights, but he was opposed to the proposed commission, and with regard to the House bill Mr. Maxey thought any measure of railroad regulation would not necessarily be tentative. The power and wealth of railroad men were increasing dangerously fast. Almost every railroad in Texas was under the control of Jay Gould. As between the House and Senate bill Mr. Maxey favored the House bill, believing the Commission bill would do no good.

Mr. Coke rose to address the Senate on the bill, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session.

A message from the President was laid before the Senate, transmitting the increasing relative foreign commerce of Mexico, Central and South America, the Spanish, West Indies, Hayti and San Domingo, and the share of the United States therein.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to increase the limit of the appropriation for the public building at Fort Verde to \$200,000.

After executive session, adjourned.

## The House.

After receiving and disposing of bills reported from committees the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wellborn in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Ellis explained the provisions of the bill. He suggested as a practical solution of the Indian question the appointment of a commission to select in the Northwestern country territory similar to the Indian Territory, where Indians would be grouped, where industrial schools and missions could be established, and where the Indian could be taught to support himself. He thought if that idea were carried out, after ten or twelve years, Congress would not be required to pass an Indian appropriation bill. The tribes would become self-supporting, and in course of time their territory might be admitted into the union of States.

Mr. Thurnston advocated granting lands in severalty to the Indians an important factor in the work of civilization.

Mr. Macinnis spoke in opposition to the practice of the Indians in leasing their lands for a nominal price to cattle kings.

Mr. Ryan earnestly pressed upon the attention of the committee the importance of taking some immediate action to settle the disputed question as to whether that portion of the Indian Territory known as the Oklahoma strip, was open to settlement. Men

had settled upon that land, claiming it belonged to the United States, and therefore they had a right to settle upon it. It was claimed by the Government that the Seminole and Creek Indians ceded the land to the United States in order to enable the Government to locate friendly Indians there. Subsequently to the session the Government changed its policy, and Congress passed a law prohibiting the settlement of any more Indians in the Territory. He neither affirmed nor denied the claim on either side, but the importance of settling the disputed question could not be overestimated.

Mr. Perkins followed in the same vein and impressed upon the committee that it was the duty of Congress to frame some legislation pertaining to the Oklahoma lands, and restricting the power of the Indians to lease their lands for nominal prices. He said to the Clerk's desk and had read a series of resolutions adopted at Howard, Kansas, denouncing as an outrage the treatment by the Government of the Oklahoma settlers, who are striving to make homes on the lands belonging to the people, and to use the army to drive out actual settlers on any public domain.

Mr. Outchou gave his judgment that the Oklahoma strip was not a portion of the public domain. It was a parcel of land which the Government held as trustee for specific purposes.

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, said the Indian question had reached a point where it must be taken hold of by Congress, not only for the purpose of taking care of the Indians, but for the purpose of taking care of the white people. A few days ago the would-be leaders of political sentiment, on both sides of the House, had attempted to explain to the country the cause of the suffering in large cities, the cause why so many mills were idle and so many men out of employment. They need not imagine they have deceived the people for one instant. Workingmen realize the displacement of human labor by mechanical labor had created a problem to which there was but one solution, and that was the encouragement of workmen to leave the cities and settle upon the public lands, where they could earn a livelihood. O'Neil declared that no sense of judgment would be tolerated to employ such lands as the Indian Territory, lying without any possible hope of being occupied by Indians, simply to be let to the rapacity and speculation of every combination and ring that extend into the Territory. A hundred thousand acres were leased by this and that syndicate at a nominal sum, while a hundred thousand more were wanting them for homes. This idea of the sacredness of treaties which should be recognized, should not be carried to the edge of folly. The Indians should be recompensed for whatever land was taken from them, but the balance of the land should be reserved for actual settlers only.

Pending further debate, the committee rose and public business being suspended, the House proceeded to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late John H. Evans, of South Carolina. Eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. Brattan, Dibble, Tollman, Browne, of Indiana; Hardeman, of Georgia; Dowd and Dunham, and then as further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

## CHICKEN THIEVES KILLED.

Two Men with Bags Filled with Feathered Plunder Shot and Killed by the Police.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—The police shot and killed two chicken thieves early this morning. They had been out in the suburbs, and had a large number of fine chickens in bags on their backs. One of them threw down his bag and started to run; the other was captured on the spot by Officer Thomas Hutchins, who took the other bag of chickens and started toward the city with the captured man, whose name was Sanders. After going about twenty-five yards Hutchins threw down the bag, saying it was too heavy, and tried to put the nippers on his man. He resisted and struck at Hutchins with his left hand, in which he had an ax with a short handle, which had been used to open chicken coops. The officer was getting the worst of the fight, as Sanders had him down and was pounding him with the ax, when the officer succeeded in getting his revolver and shot at Sanders. The first shot did not seem to do him any injury. As he continued to pound the officer with the ax, he would have hurt him badly, but that Hutchins had on a heavy overcoat coming high about his neck. Hutchins was obliged to shoot the second time and killed Sanders instantly.

Meanwhile, Officer Gowen was after the other thief, who had run and whom he did not capture until in his house, and then only after shooting at him four times. Three shots took effect, and the man, whose name is Nally, is in a dying condition. The men are both noted chicken thieves. One had been sentenced for the same offense some time ago. Many valuable chickens had been stolen in different parts of the city, and the police knew that these two men were the guilty parties, but as they covered their tracks carefully, it was necessary to catch them in the act. The chickens that were in the bag were Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, and were identified by Mr. Jacob Miller as a part of about 200 which have lately been missing from the Millerdale farm, in the suburbs of the city.

Both officers have been placed under arrest, and the above statement is taken from them.

The scene of the fight between Officer Hutchins and Sanders was visited this morning by an Associated Press reporter, who says it looks as if a tough fight had taken place and confirms the statements of Officer Hutchins.

## An Important Decision.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Jan. 20.—The case of the State ex rel. Francis T. Hord, Attorney General, vs. The Board of Commissioners of Hancock County was decided for the plaintiff, by Judge Forkner, to-day, by special finding. Commencing in 1856, and continuing about fifteen years, it was customary to pay the county officers fees for collecting the interest on the common school and Congressional funds loaned out of the interest received; and as the law provides such interest shall be for the purpose of furnishing tuition in common schools, the Attorney General maintained that the officers should have been paid out of the general county funds; and the result of this will be that the county will be compelled to reimburse the school funds of all money so paid out, amounting to \$1,430.21, with interest. It is said the same practice has prevailed in half the counties of the State, and if this decision is upheld by the Supreme Court, the school fund of the State will receive a large sum.

## Oliver Bros. &amp; Phillips.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—The creditors of Oliver Bros. & Phillips and the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company met here this morning to discuss the affairs of the firm. The attendance was large, all creditors being represented. H. W. Oliver presented a statement making an extension of five years,

unsecured claims to be paid with notes at 6 percent interest, and one-fifth to be paid annually, the firms to convey to trustees to secure payment, a mortgage on all their real estate in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties. They also request a like extension on individual indebtedness.

The meeting adjourned without action until the 22d inst. The assets of Oliver Bros. & Phillips are set out at \$2,319,832; liabilities, \$1,508,339. Assets of Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, \$1,250,511; liabilities, \$902,452.

## Seymour's Budget of News.

Special to the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 20.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club, organized here only a few months ago, held their first annual meeting at the City Building last night and elected officers to serve for the ensuing year as follows: Louis Schneek, President; L. D. Carpenter, First Vice President; John L. Kessler, Second Vice President, and Joseph H. Andrews, Treasurer. The Board of Directors will elect a Secretary. The newly elected officers are among our most prominent and wealthy business men, and the club is strong and represents several hundred thousand dollars. It has done more for the city in the way of encouraging and erecting manufactures than all the enterprises in the city combined. The club starts out in the new year under favorable auspices.

The Jackson Circuit Court opened at Brownstown yesterday. A number of persons who were indicted at the last term for gambling put in an appearance, and were fined and costed on pleas of guilty and went on their way.

Mr. James A. Jones and Miss Mattie Mitchell were united in marriage at Brownstown yesterday. The groom is a popular and well-known jeweler of English, Crawford County, and the bride was raised in this county and has been residing for some time in the family of Clerk Frank Barrell. The happy couple have gone to English, their future home.

## Destructive Flames—Cold Weather.

Special to the Sentinel.

THORNTOWN, Ind., Jan. 20.—The hardware store of P. A. Huffman, at this place, was burned last night. The building and stock are a complete loss. The fire originated in the cellar. Loss on stock, \$4,500; loss on building, \$3,500; insurance on building, \$2,000; on stock, about \$2,500. The efficient work of Thornton's improved fire company saved the well-known store of Millikan & Sons and the lively stable of Sol Bonhardt. Mercury 15° below zero.

## Haines Scared.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Temporary Speaker Haines applied to Mayor McCreery this morning for police to protect him. He said he understood he was in danger of personal violence. The Mayor informed him that he had no jurisdiction over the State-house or Legislature; that the Legislature appointed its own policemen, and that he had the power to appoint as many as he deemed necessary. If anything disturbed the peace outside the State-house the Mayor would interfere.

A Lynching Bee in Prospect.  
MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—A. M. Hammer, a grocer near Collierville, Tenn., was shot and killed last Friday, and two negroes named Jesse Jones and Pen Drumwright were arrested on suspicion. It was proved later that the latter did the killing. A killing attempt to shoot the negroes was made Sunday night, and it is supposed they will be lynched.

## Killed by Tramps.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 20.—While the trainmen on the Missouri Pacific were trying to eject two tramps at Overton Station, fifty miles north of this city, the conductor, John Frazier, was shot through the lungs and William Powers, the brakeman, through the groin, and both mortally wounded. The tramps escaped.

## A Preacher Kills His Man.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Rev. Charles F. Clark, a well-known clergyman of Houston County, while quarrelling with a colored man, was attacked by the latter with a knife. The preacher, who had a cane in his hand, struck the negro on the head with it, killing him instantly. A coroner's jury justified the preacher.

## A Church Scandal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan, of St. Joseph's Church, at Camillus, one of the best known and ablest priests in the Diocese of Albany, has been silenced by the Bishop. The trouble grew out of the presence in his house of Mrs. Ellen Doehner, of this city, whose husband is suing for divorce.

## A Murderous Lover Hanged.

GALWAY, Jan. 20.—Thomas Parry, who murdered his sweetheart, Alice Burns, in November last, was hanged to-day. Parry was engaged to be married to Miss Burns but she broke off the engagement. He traveled over 180 miles for the purpose of committing the deed.

## The Sharon-Hill Case Absconded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—It is rumored that John McLaughlin, of G. W. Tyler's law office, who obtained \$25,000 from General Barnes, senior counsel for Ex-Senator Sharon in the divorce case, for a spurious agreement, has absconded with the money.

## The Week's Exports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ended to-day sum up \$7,660,000.

## Declared Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Court of Appeals declared the tenement house cigar act unconstitutional.

## Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Hon. Flamin Ball, former law partner of Salmon P. Chase, died this morning.

Globe Life and Accident Association.  
The Globe Mutual Life and Accident Association, of Indianapolis, with central office in this city, is evidently a prosperous and prominent institution. Its prosperity is due to the basis upon which it has secured the very best class of policy holders, and its prominence is inseparable from this state of things, as it is largely due to it in fact. The company is unusually well officered, and in Mr. M. E. Fraizer, the Secretary, the association has another stepping stone to prominence and continued prosperity, as he will not transcend the rule, will not permit any agent of the company to insure any person

over fifty-six years of age, and will not, under any circumstances, allow any payment of fraudulent claim to be made. This firmness has in his make-up, and it is also an essential element to the faithful discharge of his onerous duties. The policy holders look to him for protection; the continued success of the company is predicated upon his watchfulness and executive ability, and it is due to him to say that during the four years of the company's existence they have not counted upon him in vain.

Recently a scurrilous publication and some parties with a claim, removed some degrees from the original, have tried to turn the Auditor of State's office into a collection bureau against the Globe Company, but the project fell through, it seems. These are parties who are envious of the Globe Association and of its great success, and they try to elevate themselves by correspondingly lowering their competitors. As to the basis upon which they propose to work, the Sentinel is in ignorance, but it would seem to be questionable to some degree so long as the Globe Company does business under a charter from the State and so long as there are courts to enforce all just claims against the company. Some time ago some farmers gave bond for costs, etc., in a certain case that has since been dismissed, and these farmers may have to suffer the loss of a few acres to make good their bond. Others have tried to collect unjust claims from Mr. Fraizer, but through fear of going to the State's big boarding house they have accepted their just due and settled. The Globe pays \$1,000 for every \$1,000 due, will pay only what it owes, and will continue to do business at the old stand, it seems, regardless of the jealous ones. To all this the stirring Secretary of the Company subscribes.

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